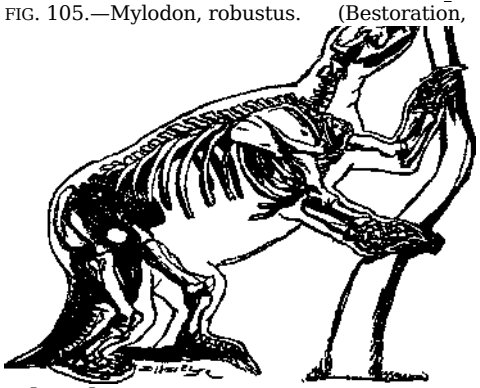
form of scattered plates, small and not fused together. The general aspect of the skull is decidedly Sloth-like. As in that animal, the malar bone is bifid posteriorly, and between the bifurcation is embraced the process of the squamosal.

FIG. 105.—Mylodon, robustus. (Bestoration,



This latter is thus more developed than in the Sloth, but there is no actual union between it and the malar. The pre~maxilla is small. The lower jaw has both coronoid and ascending processes, and is massive. There are five teeth on each side above, and four on each side below, as in the Sloths. There are the normal seven cervical vertebrae and sixteen dorsals. The limbs are not long and slender, but short and strong, the animal having been terrestrial. The fore-feet were five-toed, of which the three inner toes had claws. The hind-feet were only four-toed, and the two Inner only were clawed.

jScelidotherium is a genus which is a trifle smaller than the last. It has only four properly-developed toes in the fore-foot, the thumb being

rudimentary; of these, the first two bear claws. The hind-feet are also four-toed. Like *Mylodon, SceUdotherium* is a Pleistocene genus.

Grlossotherium has a skull very much like the last two genera; but it is remarkable for the fact that the nostrils instead of being unprotected with bone anteriorly are there closed by a plate of bone formed by the well-developed premaxillae, the nostrils appearing at the sides, and giving the skull a curious likeness to that of a Chelonian. From a series of recent and most important observations it appears to be clear that this genus ha$ survived into quite modern, times.[1]

[1] Dr. Moreno and M>. A, Smith. "Woodward In JVoc. *Zool. JSoc.* 1899, p. 144 ; - - *d,* ii. 1899, p. 149.